BookletChart™

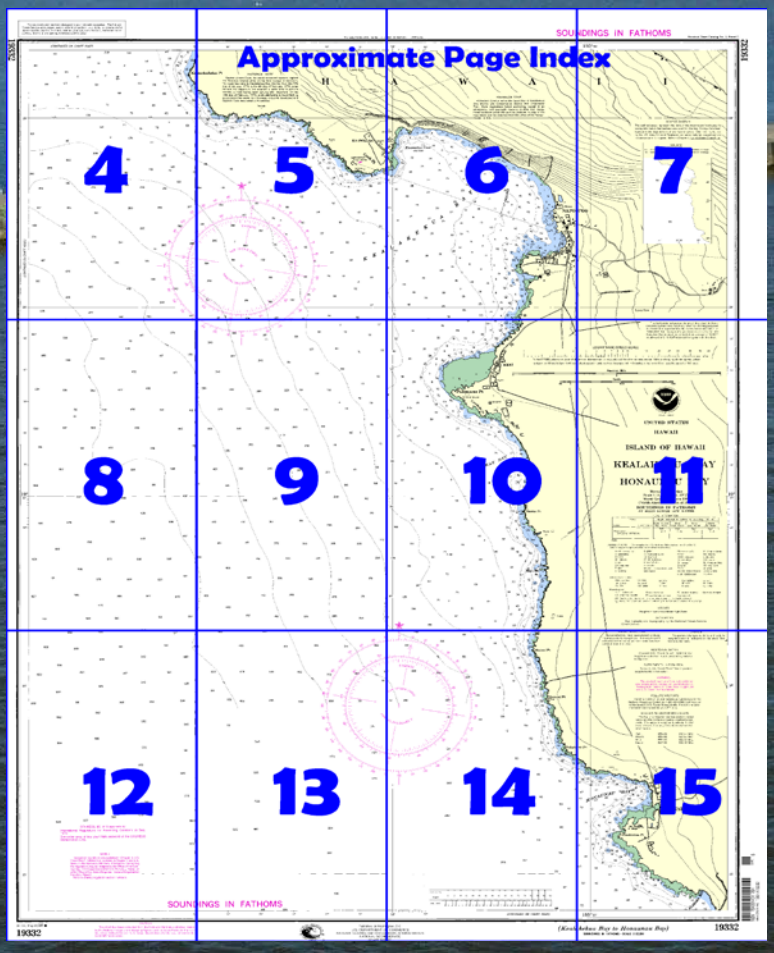
Kealakekua Bay to Honaunau Bay

NOAA Chart 19332

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

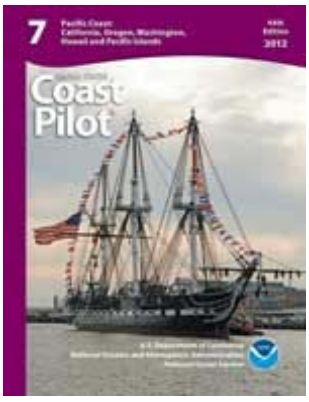
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=19332.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Honaunau Bay, 37 miles NW of Kalae, indents the coast about 500 yards and is about 500 yards in width. The bay lies between two flat lava points. **Puuhonua Point**, on the S, is lower and smaller and is marked by the 12-foot-high stone walls of the **City of Refuge** and by a grove of tall coconut trees. The City of Refuge is of historic interest and is now maintained as a National Historical Park of about 182 acres. In former times, criminals or refugees reaching the place were safe until such a time as the king of the land took action. Vessels anchor in depths of 4 to 8 fathoms 150 yards from the S shore. A surfaced ramp (19°25'24"N., 155°54'41"W.) is just N of the sand beach on the SE side of the bay. Small boats can easily land on the beach during normal weather.
Palemano Point, on the S side of the entrance to Kealakekua Bay, is low and flat, with scattered coconut trees and temple ruins near its outer end. The buildings of a resort camp on the point are prominent. A mass of bare rocks extends 125 yards off the N side of the point. About 0.4 mile N of the point, an old lava flow reaches the shore.
Kealakekua Bay, 40 miles NW of Kalae, is marked on its N side by a light on Cook Point. The bay is about 2 miles wide between Palemano Point and Keawekaheka Point, and indents the coast about 1 mile. The shore is low, except on the NE side where a precipitous cliff between 400 and 600 feet high extends about 0.5 mile. A narrow reef fringes the shore between the S end of the cliff and Palemano Point. The bay is free of obstructions, affords good anchorage in all but strong SW winds, and is by far the best anchorage along this coast. In choosing an anchorage it is well to remember that in the daytime a sea breeze will prevail, shifting to a land breeze at night. The bottom is of coral and sand and is only fair holding ground.
Kaawaloa Cove is the N part of Kealakekua Bay and lies between the high cliff and Cook Point. It was here that Captain James Cook was killed by the native Hawaiians in 1779. **Cook's Monument** is a concrete shaft, 25 feet high, near the shore of the inner side of Cook Point. A concrete landing, with a depth of about 6 feet alongside, affords a means for visitors to reach the monument. Kaawaloa Cove is within the boundary of Kealakekua Bay Marine Life Conservation District and State Park. State regulations forbid anchoring, except in an emergency, and overnight mooring at other than designated locations within the park boundaries. A copy of the regulations can be obtained from the Department of Land and Natural Resources.
The village of **Napoopoo** consists of a few houses scattered among the coconut trees just S of the cliff. Water and provisions are scarce. The landing, which has a depth of about 4 feet alongside, is in the middle of the village. A church spire is fairly prominent from offshore.
Keawekaheka Point, on the N side of the entrance to Kealakekua Bay, is a low, bare, lava point. An extensive lava flow reaches from the point to the high cliff at the head of the bay.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander 14th CG District Honolulu, HI	(808) 535-3333

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 19°27′
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Oahu	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawaii	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Maui	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kauai	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 10.867" southward and 10.038" eastward to agree with this chart.

KAAWALOA COVE

Kaawaloa Cove is within the boundary of Kealakekua Bay Marine Life Conservation District and Underwater Park. State regulations forbid anchoring, except in an emergency, and overnight mooring at other than designated locations within the park boundaries. A copy of the regulations can be obtained from the office of the harbormaster at Hilo.

Pt

HISTORICAL NOTE

Captain James Cook, the world renowned explorer, sighted the Hawaiian Islands while on his third voyage of discovery. He made two visits to Kealakekua Bay, the first from the 17th day of January, 1779, to the 4th day of February, 1779, when he took his departure. He returned a week later to refit his vessels, a mast having been sprung after departure. On the 14th day of February, 1779, while attempting to have the king go on board his vessel as a hostage, a quarrel developed and Captain Cook was killed at Kaawaloa.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Napoopoo (19°28′N/155°55′W)	2.1	1.6	0.2	-1.0

(598)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

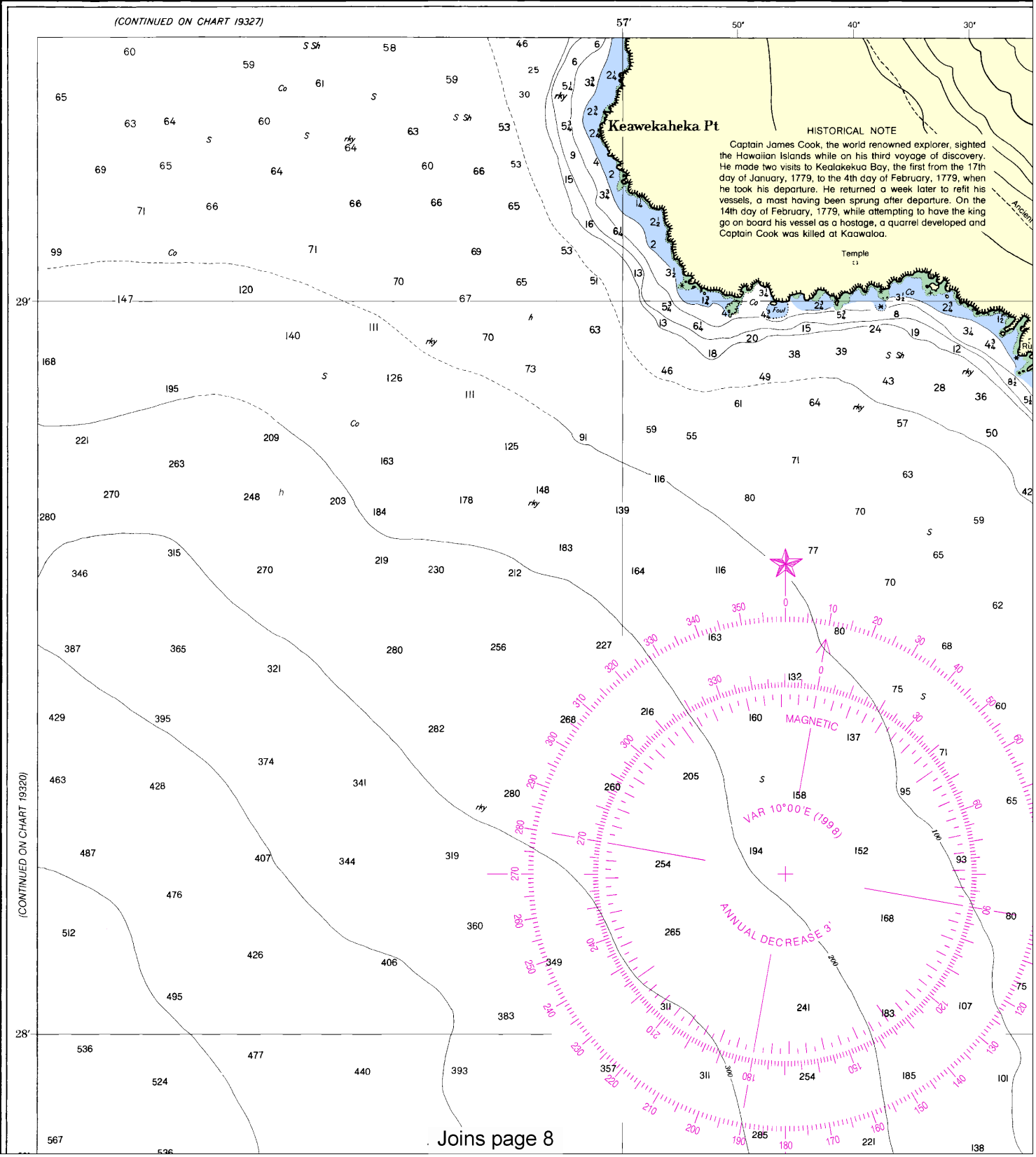
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

19332



Joins page 8

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

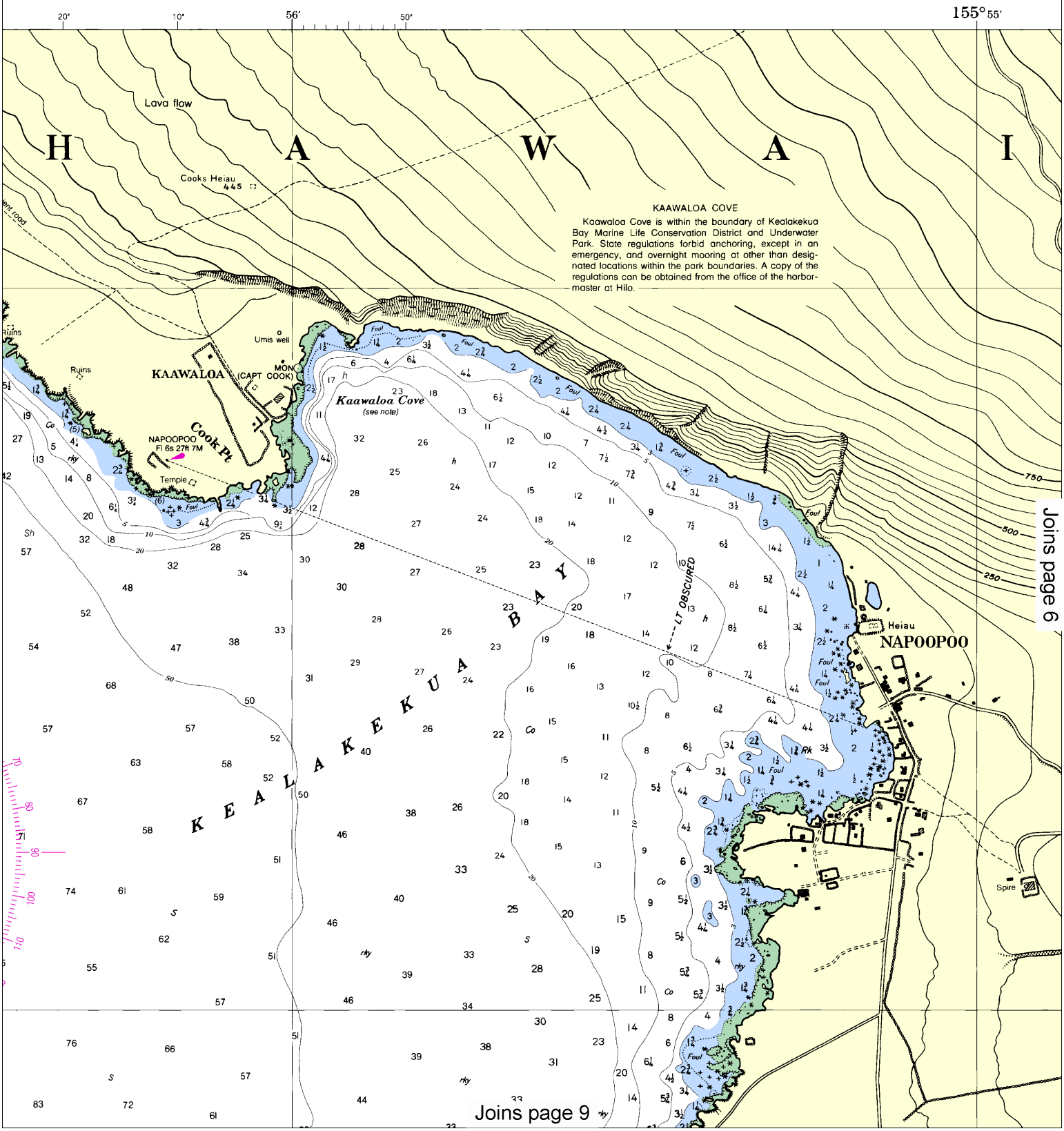
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles 0

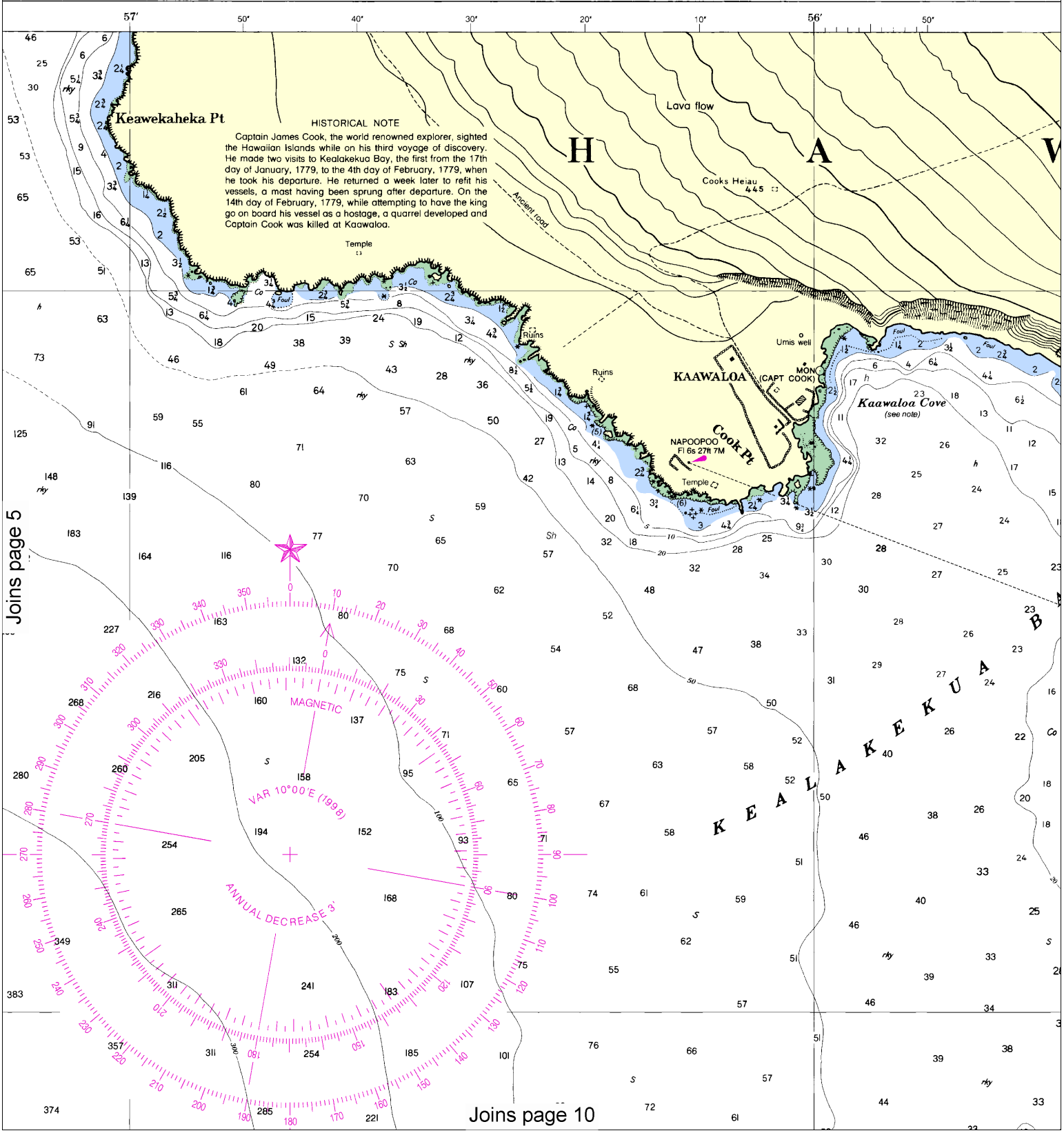
Yards 200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.

Formerly C&GS 4123, 1st Ed., July 1928 D-1928-297 KAPP 2785



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

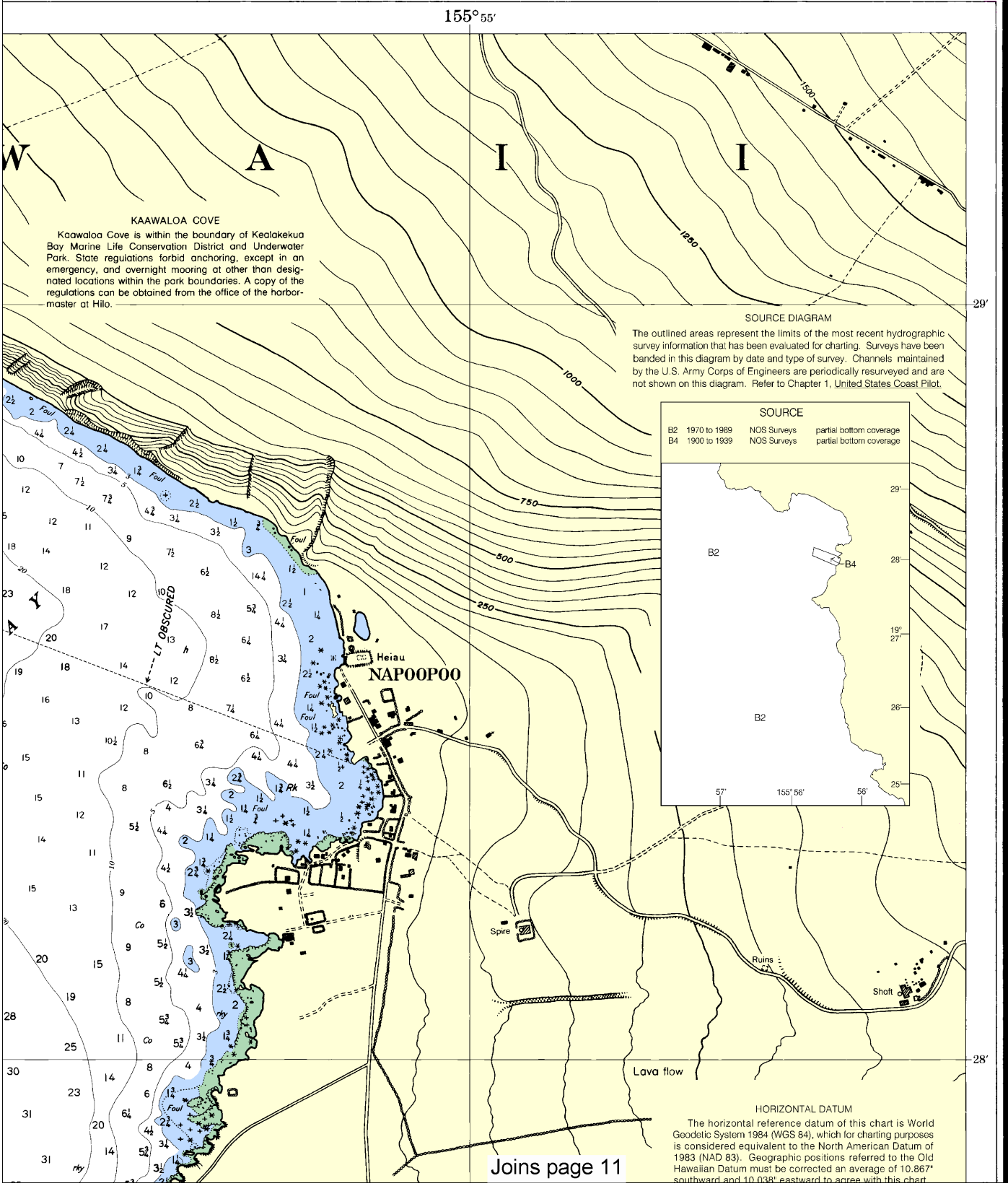
Nautical Miles
0

Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

19332



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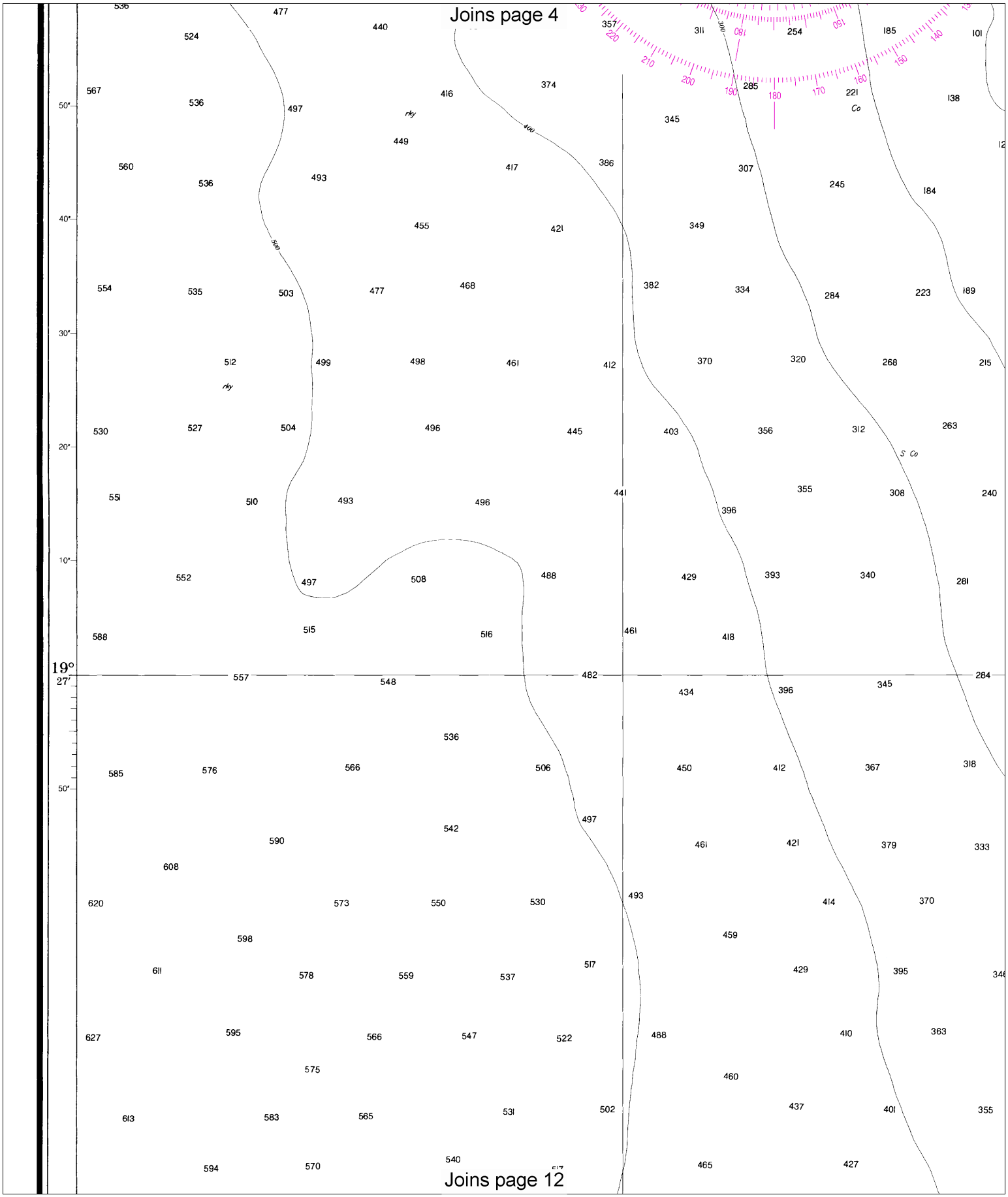

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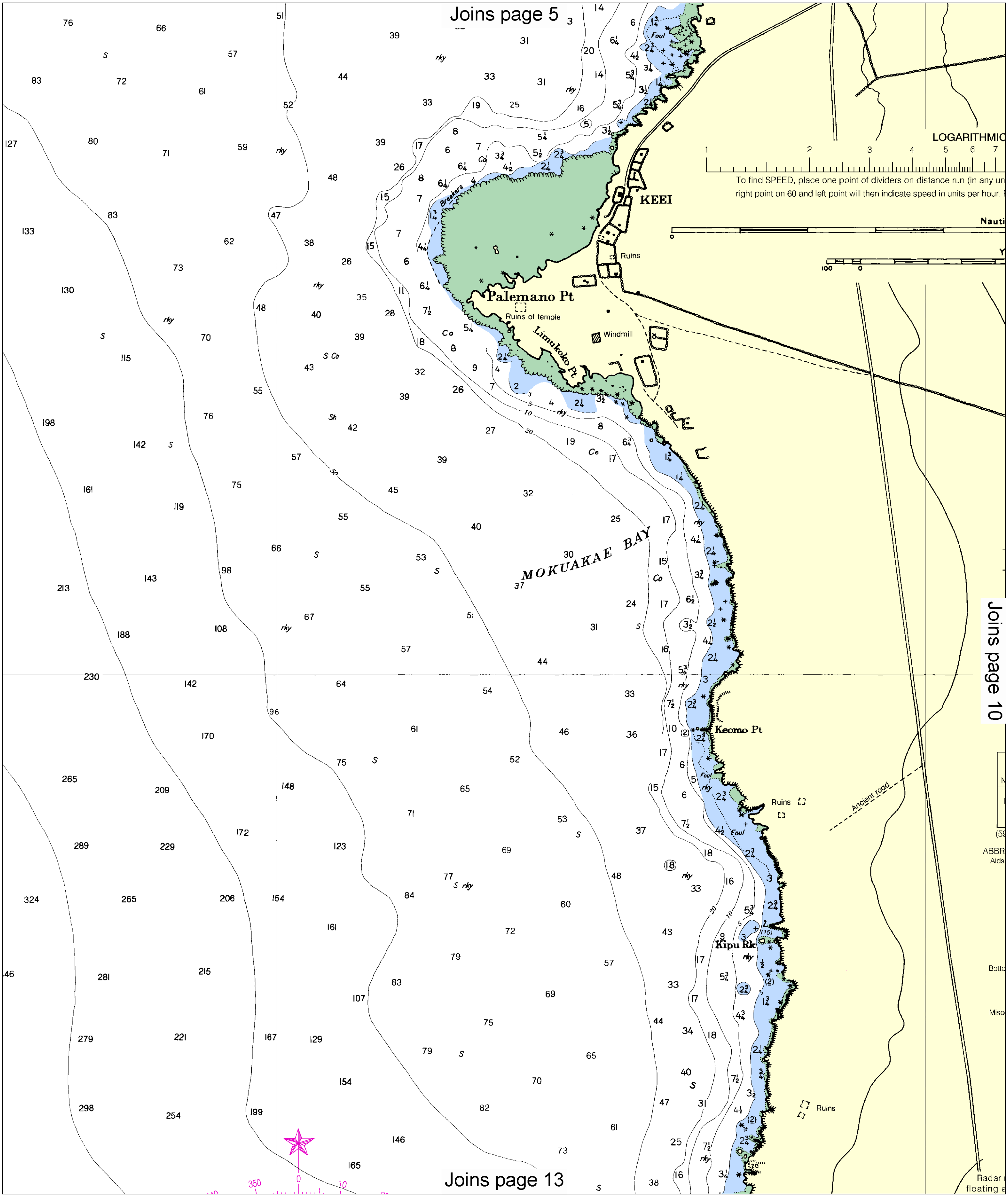
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles 0

Yards 200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.



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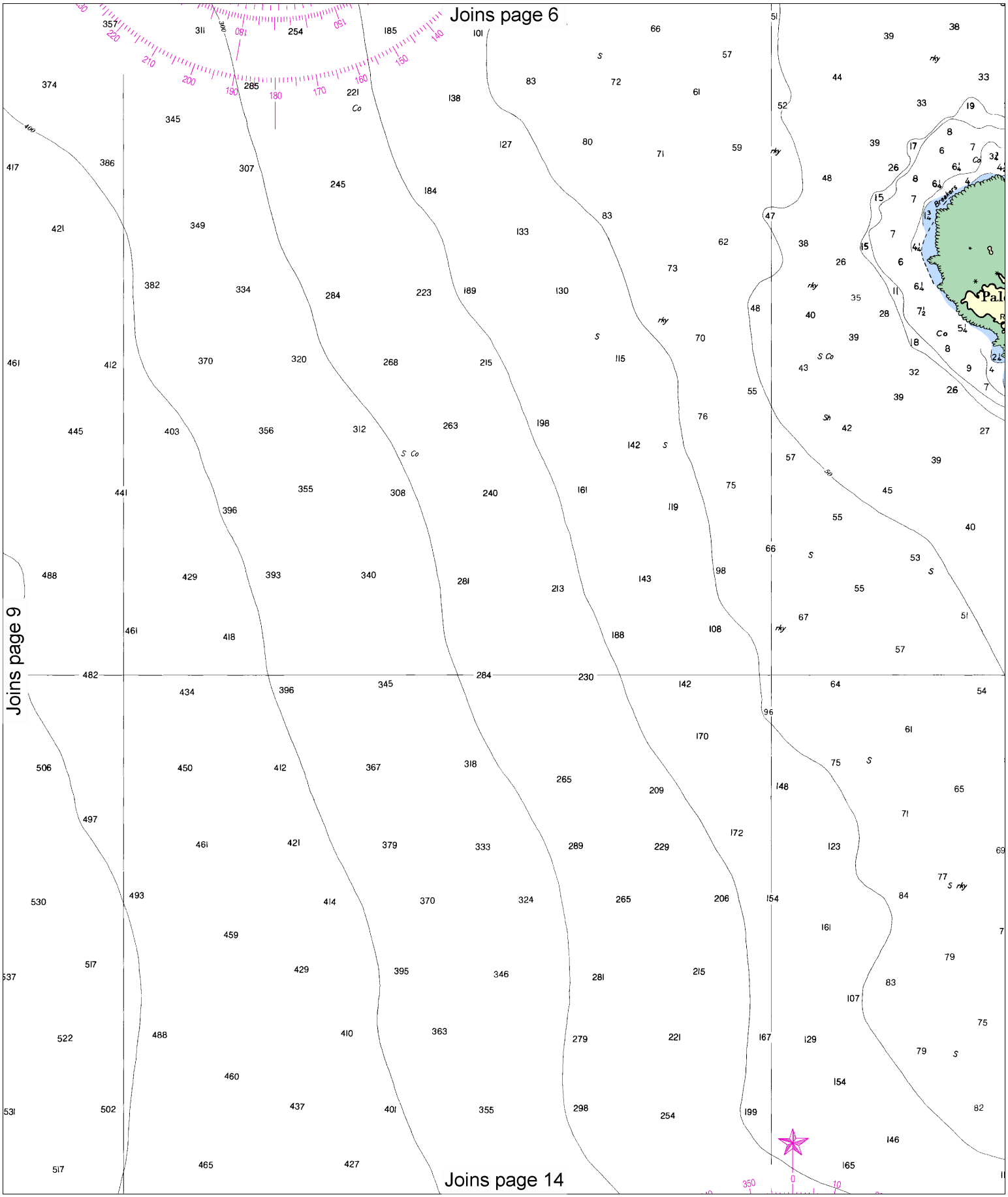
Joins page 10

Joins page 13



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

See Note on page 5.

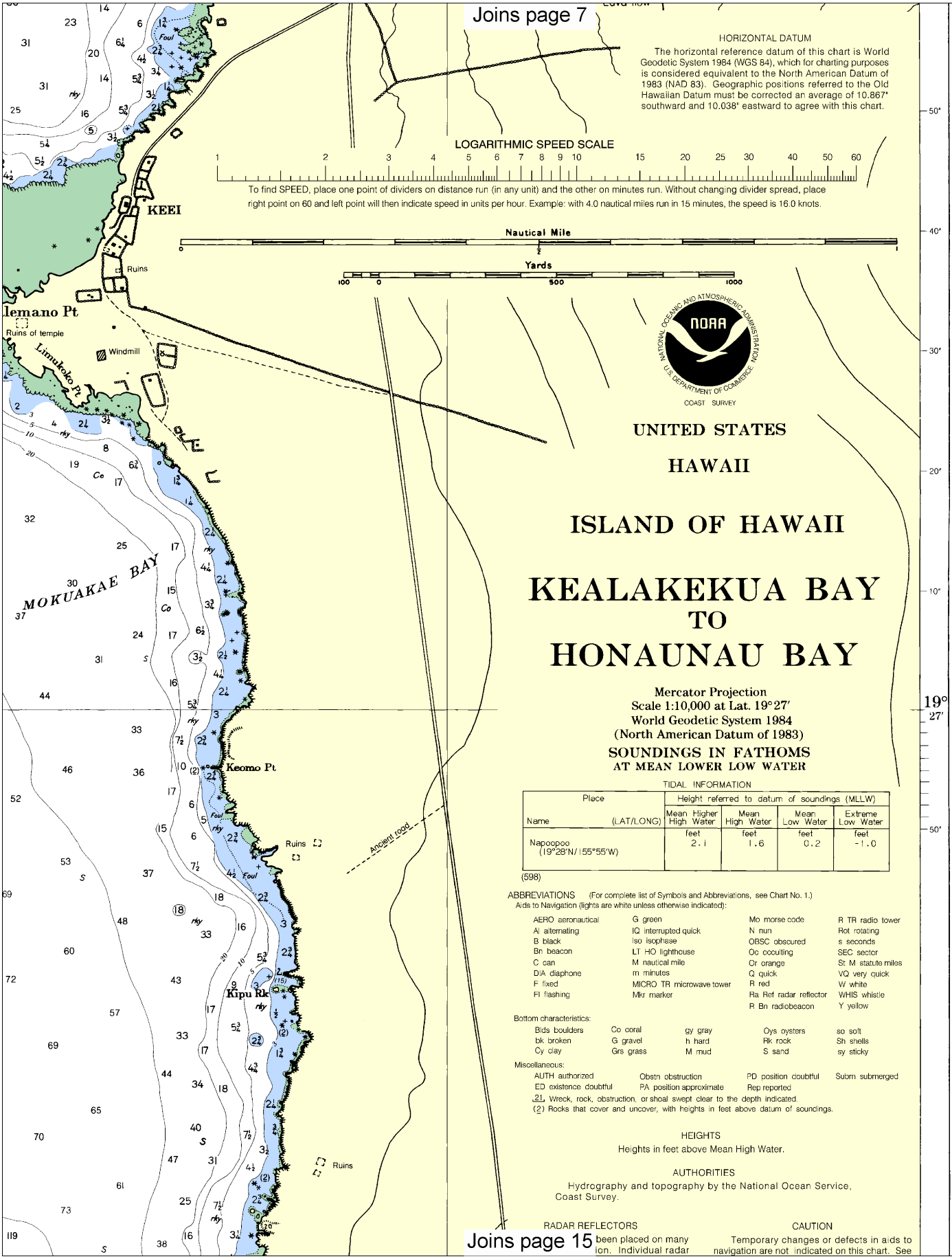
Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Joins page 7



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LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Nautical Mile

0 1/2 1

Yards

100 0 500 1000

50° 40° 30° 20° 10° 19° 27' 50'

NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

HAWAII

ISLAND OF HAWAII

KEALAKEKUA BAY TO HONAUNAU BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 19°27'
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

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(598)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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RADAR REFLECTORS

been placed on many ion. Individual radar

CAUTION

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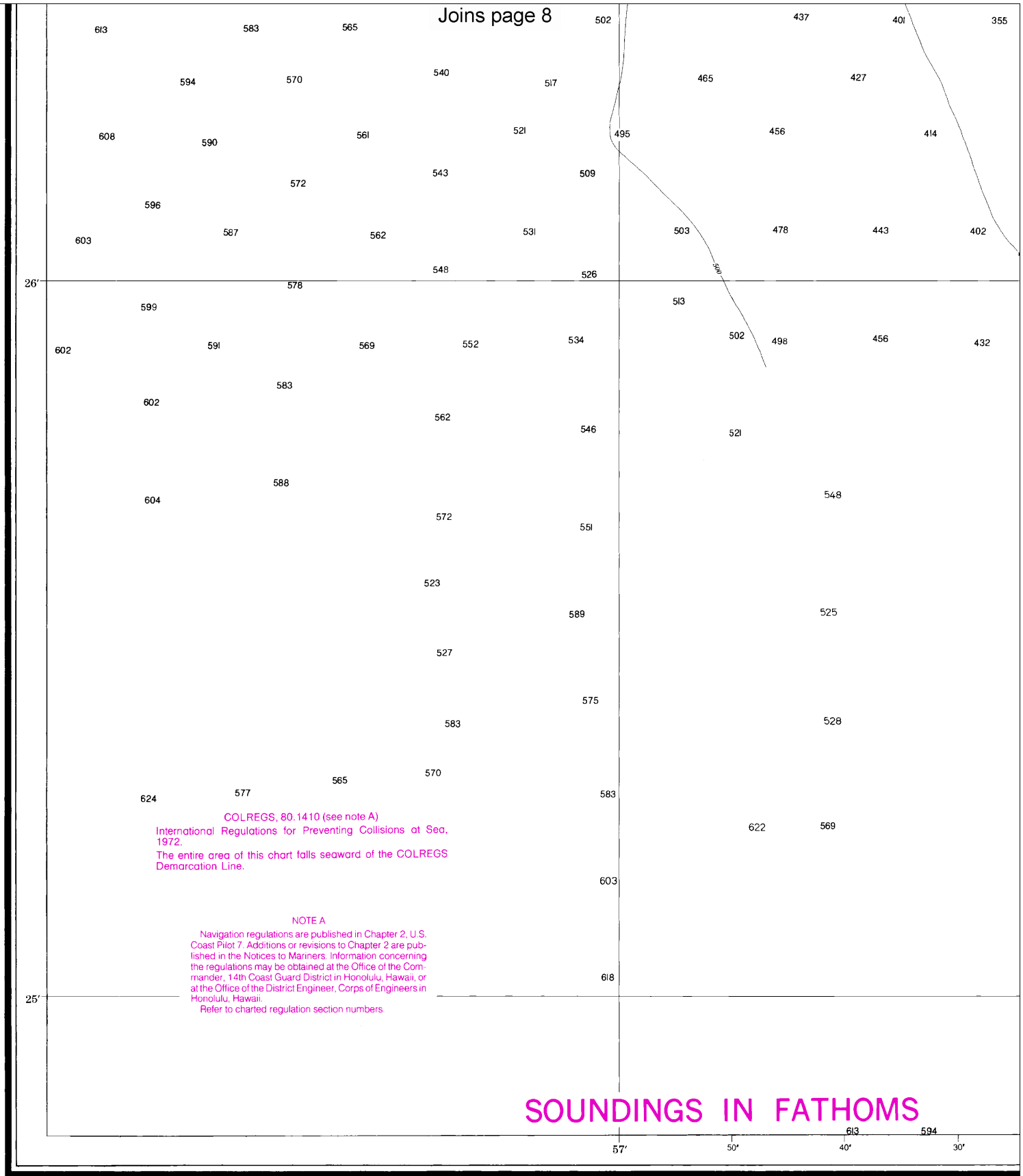
Joins page 15



8th Ed., May 23/98 ■
19332

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

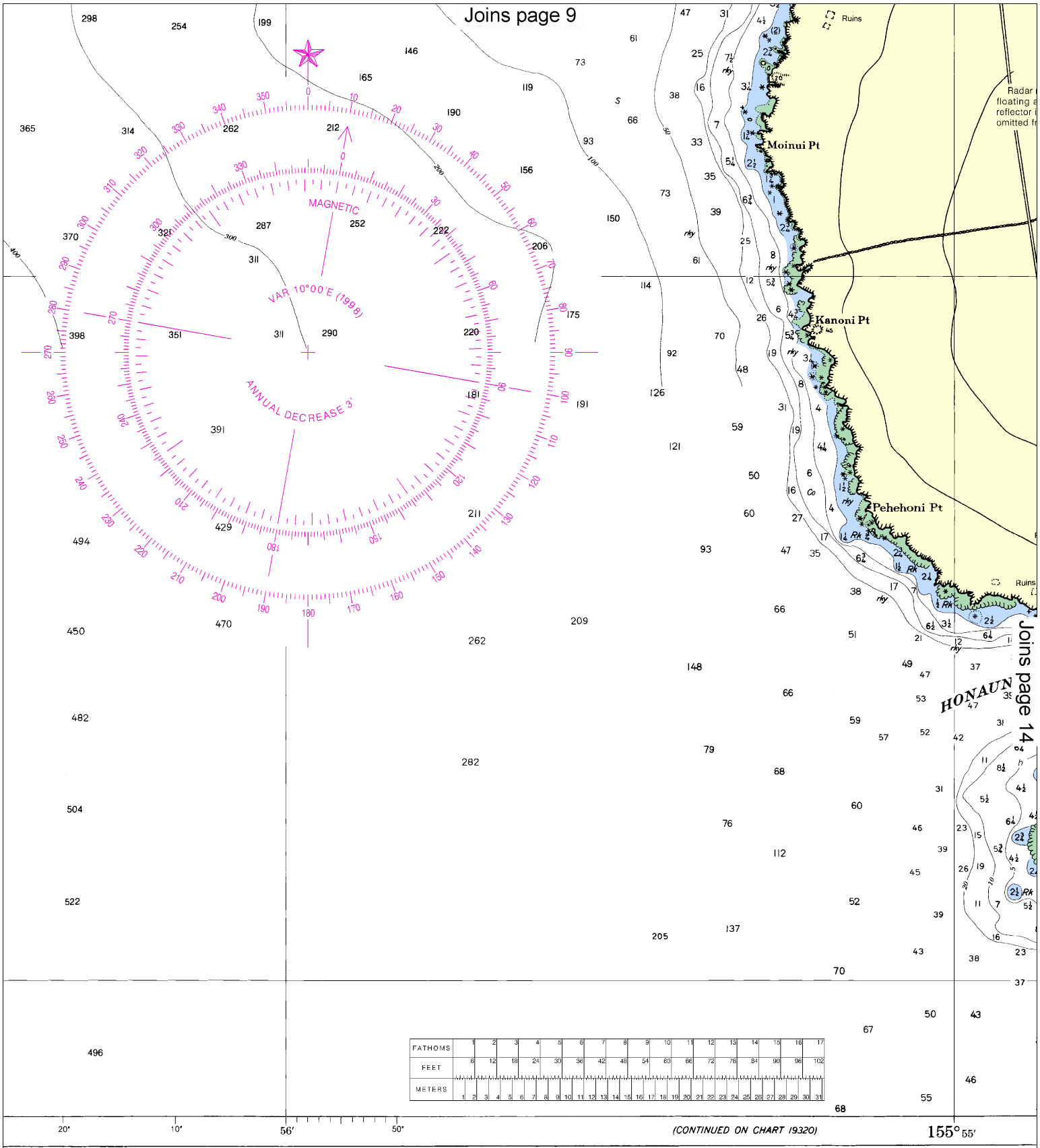
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles
0

Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.



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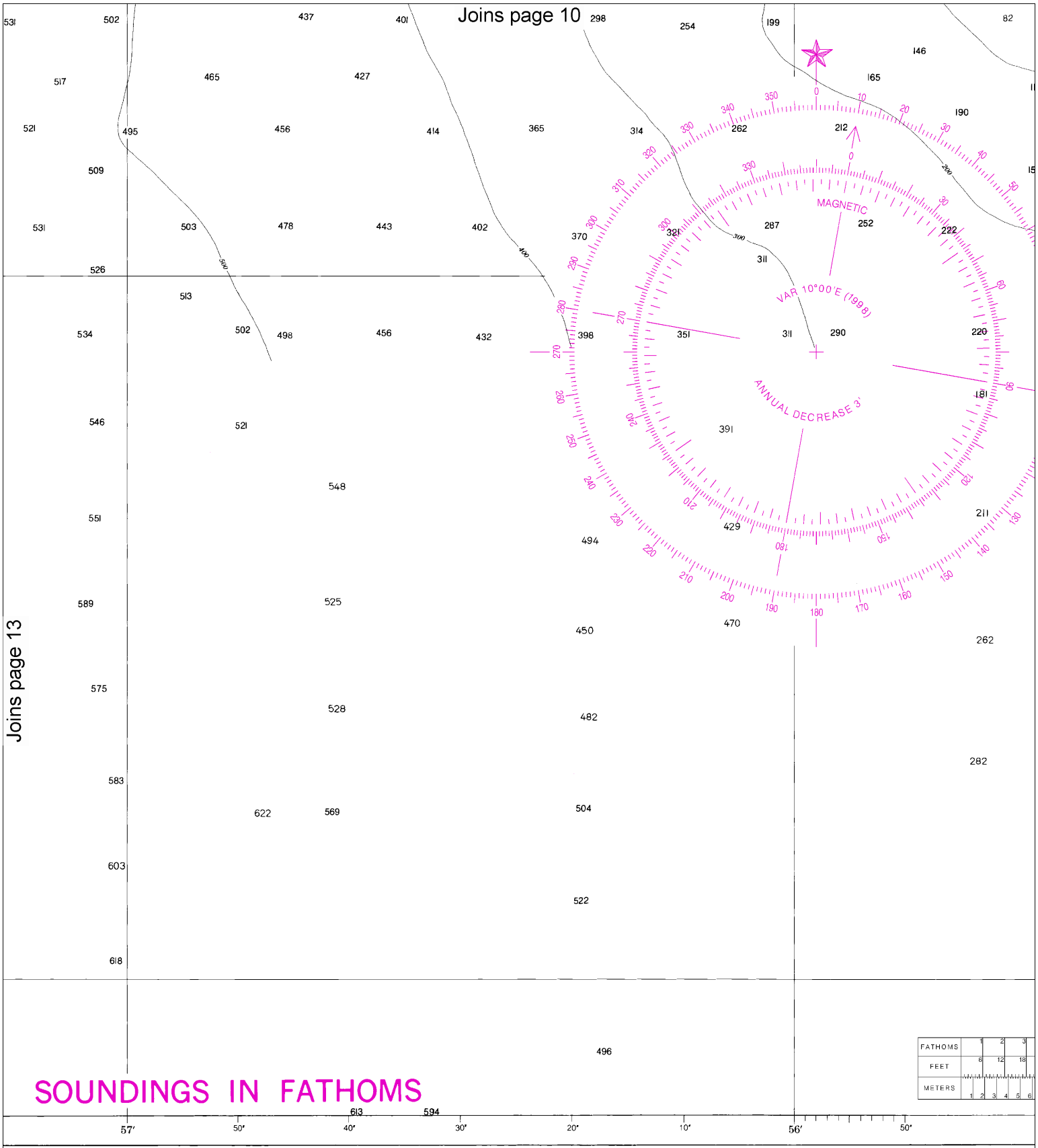
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

(Kealakekua Bay t

SOUNDINGS IN FATHO



o Mariners published weekly
the Local Notice to Mariners
rict to the date shown in the

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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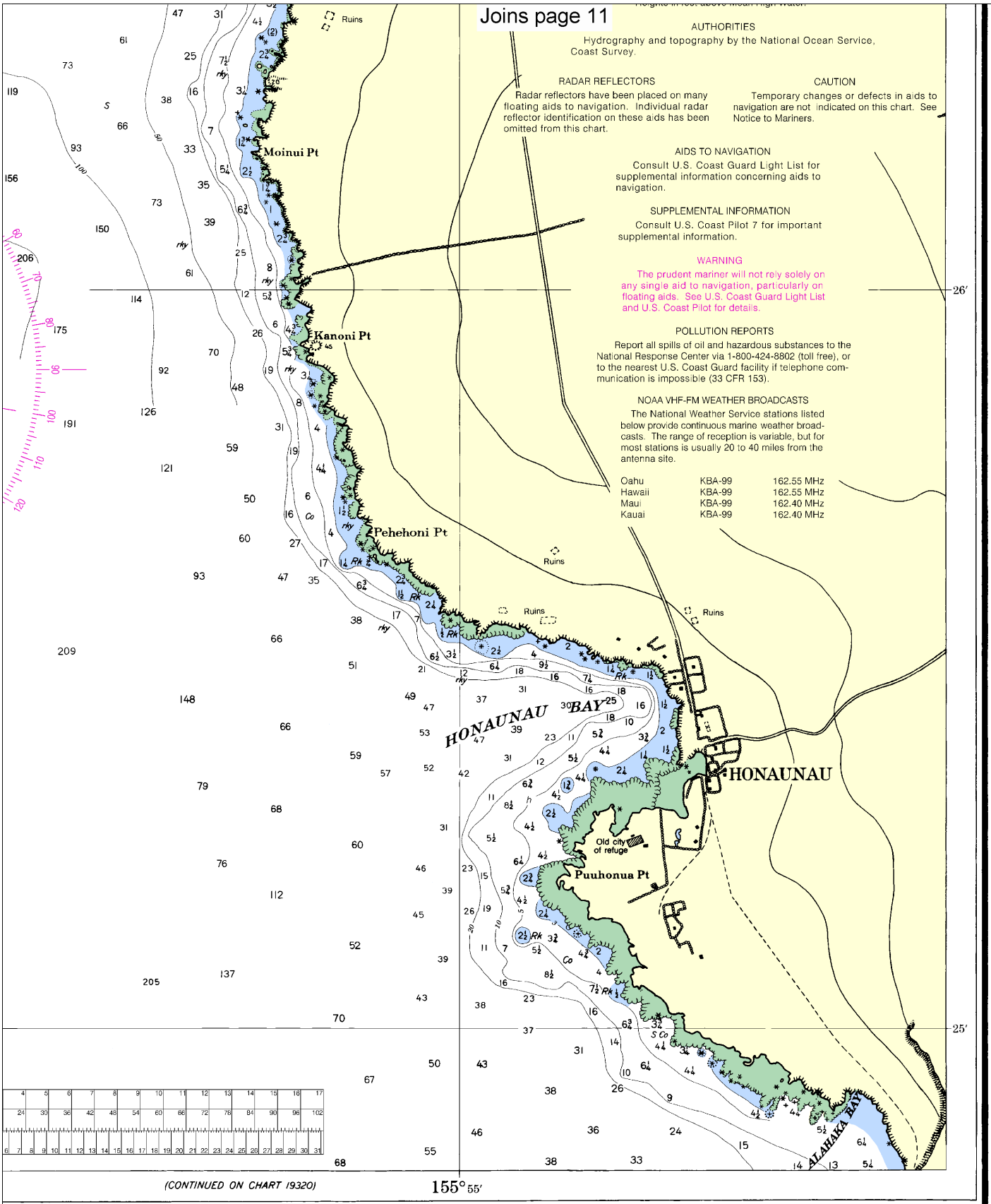
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



(Kealakekua Bay to Honaunau Bay)

19332

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS – SCALE 1:10,000

ED NO. 8

NSN 7642014011704

NIMA STOCK NO. 19XHA19332

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Online chart viewer	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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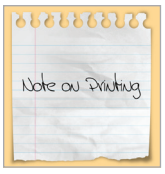

This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker